IT Transformation

IT Managers Update

July 2009



Drivers for Change

Reasons to **change the way information technology is delivered at UBC** are both preventative and enabling in nature.

- Financial pressures demand greater transparency and control of IT costs across UBC
- Risk to information integrity through lack of control (see also External Review)
- Need to improve IT enablement of research and teaching at UBC

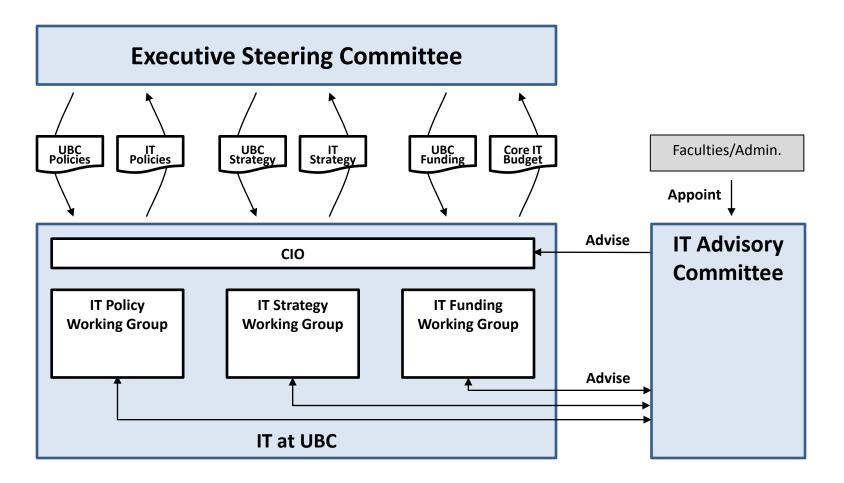
The fundamental vision is to **integrate IT delivery where this leads to benefits**, without reducing the flexibility required by academic work.

- Define a single **IT service model**
- Establish integrated **IT governance**
- Establish integrated IT operations where this delivers benefits
- Establish a workable **IT funding** model to help ensure essential equipment maintenance and cost effective service expansion

An IT Service Model describes the **elements that make up an organization's IT service** in several different dimensions.

- Functions defines the **scope** of IT services
- Services defines discrete IT solutions which customers can obtain
- Capabilities the processes, people and tools that IT uses to deliver its services
- Organizational units by which the accountability for IT delivery is structured

The IT governance **model must be simple** and focused on directing IT policy, IT strategy and GPO funding for IT.



The University of British Columbia IT Transformation

UBC

Phase I: Outline May – early July

- Service Catalogue ('what we do')
- Governance Structure ('how we control it')
- Stakeholder Engagement
- High-Level Pilot Plan

Phase II: Pilot Planning July – October

- Pilot scope and service level expectations
- Pilot Cost Base
- ('how much it costs to do')
- Pilot Funding Model ('how we afford it')
- Pilot Operating Model ('how we do it')
- Pilot deployment plan

Phase III: Pilot November +

- Pilot deployment and operation
- Pilot performance monitoring
- Model adjustment
- Further deployment planning

Enablement Program

- Common ITIL Implementation
- PC Life-Cycle Management
- SLA Definition
- Integrated Security Management

- Common hosting services
- Common license provisioning
- Common contractor provisioning



Overall Approach

July	August	September	October
Identify Value Hypotheses & Ouick-win	ade of benefit case for achieve value	for top-ranked Er	efine hablement rogram
 Small expert group discussion High-level assumptions Guess-timated numbers Peer review 	• NPV • Enat • Inves • Cast	cost/benefit assessment /IRR calculations olement timeline definition stment definition n flow definition -off at VP level	 Resource assignment Facilities provisioning 3rd party engagement Launch events
 Small group of analysis Cost baseline information ga Enablement activities descri Benefits description and val Detailed assumptions Expert review and confirmation 	ethering ption/costing uing • Iden • Prog • Proje • Enab	eduling of individual projects tification of inter-dependenc gram level resource needs ect level resource needs blement issue/risk compilation	zies

UBC

Initial Hypotheses

	Opportunity	Financial	Risk	Enablement
Foundational	Shared Career Framework	L	Н	Н
	Shared Support Processes & Tracking Tools	L	М	Н
	Identity Management	М	Н	Н
Fo	IT Cost element definition & reporting	М	L	М
nal	Shared IT capacity development	М	М	Н
	Common security practices	L	Н	L
	Development of the virtual stack	Н	М	Н
	Development of the virtual desktop	Н	М	Н
Operational	mySIP	Н	L	Μ
Ope	Expanded hosting capacity	М	Н	Н
	Integrated Staff/Faculty communication	L	L	Н
	Integrated Student communication	L	L	Н
	Expanded shared procurement	Н	L	Н

UBC

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Initial	Partici	nants
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UBC IT department

MedIT department

other Medicine IT groups

Science Faculty - Dean's Office

Computer Science department

Sauder School of Business

Applied Sciences – Dean's Office

E&CE department

Finance, Resources & Operations

Human Resources

Enrollment Services

Student Services

UBC Okanagan

